

Weekly Intelligencer.

W. J. BRYAN.
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1900.

County clerks' convention at St. Joseph next Monday.

Foreboding movement will be criminal aggression—McKinley.

Large crowds have attended the Sedalia street fair this week.

Duckery and Coward will be at the Corder picnic next Tuesday, September twelfth.

There will be no celebration this year at Lexington, of the battle of Lexington.

The Mexico Ledger thinks Gen. M. Fred Hill will be a candidate for railroad commissioner.

From the amount of false swearing in the Dreyfus case, it looks as if the French army had Spanish officers.

Gen. Otis is badly mixed up in the case of Captain Carter. One man says Otis is guilty, maliciously and premeditatedly.

The Sedalia Capital of last Sunday morning came out as an independent paper. It has heretofore been violently republican, right or wrong.

There is more evidence to prove that Mark Hanna wrote the border news there is to prove that Dreyfus wrote it. It sounds like Mark's work.

Fanston and the Twentieth regiment are now on their way home. Old Falshtat Shaffer will probably call them "skullers and rif-raff."

Marmas Aguinaldo Hanna is very much exercised because the democrats of Ohio nominated McKim for governor. Mark will come home at once.

McKinley declines to attend the New York reception in New York. It would contrast him with Dewey. Big George and little Bill would not look well.

It now looks as if war between England and the Boers in Africa is inevitable. English papers say that further advances will make England appear ridiculous.

Our "benevolent assimilation" is costing us a hundred million dollars a year, and the lives of some of our best men. Imperialism comes high, but Mark Hanna says we must have it.

The Boers are clearing decks to fight England. Their cause may be just or unjust, but all the same we would advise them to make haste slowly. The British lion is a fighter.

Bryan will be nominated by acclamation. He will have no opposition; the Chicago platform will be re-affirmed; imperialism and trusts will be denounced; the republicans will renounce McKinley. This is our guess on the future political outlook.

As long as the combine has the power to fix the price of hogs and cattle, and also fix the price of dressed meats, we may expect low prices for the farmer and high prices for the latter. And not only does this apply to meat, but to every other product.

The Paris Mercury compares Igersoll to John D. Rockefeller, to the great disadvantage of the latter. But why should such a comparison be made? Igersoll stood alone—a champion of his creed. Why not compare him with some Christian champion instead of with a camp-follower? Place him beside Talmage, Phillips Brooks or Alexander Campbell, and draw your conclusions.

Men who have left the democratic party on the gold standard issue should remember that if the majority of the party take a stand, the minority should consider a long time before leaving the party. In leaving democracy they must go to the old enemy whom they have fought a life time. Democracy may advocate one thing they do not approve, and republicans advocate one thing they do approve.

McKinley has been made an honorary member of the Chicago bricklayers' union. This was done that he might officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the new postoffice building. This corner stone was made by union labor, and the union men say they will take McKinley's card from him if he says that stone, and that they will strike on all buildings in the United States where McKinley officiates. Can anybody tell why the union made him a member?

Higginsville Advance: "As an ideal calamity howler the Lexington INTELLIGENCER is a magnificent success. It's of the Kansas populist variety, and it's the genuine article." We believe it to be our duty to howl calamity when we see calamity. If nobody cries "fire," the house may burn down. But we try to inform ourselves, and try to make sure that there is calamity before we howl. The Advance howled "calamity" over our bankrupt state treasury when the treasury was full of money. This was done for political purposes. The Advance is a calamity howler, but not a success as such, because he howls at imaginary things.

We may be thick-skulled, or we may be a little obtuse, but we like to understand a thing before we endorse it and shout for it. Last year the republicans conspired the laboring man by stating that though wages were low, his dollar would buy more than it had ever bought. It was also harder to get, but the republicans would not admit this fact. Now there has been no advance in wages, except in isolated instances, and the workman's dollar will not buy more than it did last year, yet still republicans are claiming great credit for the advancing markets. We are trying to see where the workman is benefited by low wages and high priced goods.

Governor Cassius M. Barnes, of Oklahoma, is a republican. He is heartily disliked by the democrats and thoroughly despised by the republicans. An effort is being made in Oklahoma, backed up by Secretary Hitchcock, at Washington, to remove Barnes. But Barnes has a few friends, of his own ilk, such as Steve Elkins and Powell Clayton and Ross Kerens, and they will not allow their little "buddy" to be disturbed. Another thing that will help Barnes to glue himself to his seat is the division in republican ranks about who should succeed him. The better element want Joe McNeal. But Joe doesn't suit the small fry. He is too big a man for them. He was a banker for many years at Medicine Lodge, and we know him well. He is a man of his own head, and while we despise his politics, we know that he cannot be used by other men. Joe also taught school in Lafayette county, near Odessa, and is probably well known in that section. If any change is made, we are for Joe McNeal against any other republicans.

W. J. Bryan, writing to Congressman Daly, says: "I believe you will find it to your advantage to urge three things—an amendment to the constitution authorizing an income tax; second, an amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people, and, third, legislation against trusts. I am inclined to think that with the supreme court as it is, an amendment to the constitution may be necessary to vest congress with plenary power to deal with any corporation doing business outside of the state in which it is organized, and my impression is that an act of congress requiring corporations to file articles of incorporation with the interstate commerce commission and receive a license to carry on business outside of the state would reach the difficulty, and the license could then be granted upon such terms as would prevent the watering of stocks and such other limitations as might be necessary to prevent monopoly."

Jerry Simpson's Bayonet: The sultan of Sulu has acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States and McKinley has properly recognized the sultan. Sulu is one of the Philippine group and the sultan boasts the distinction of being both a polygamist and a slaveholder. Spain paid him ten thousand a year and in return was allowed a trade monopoly in the island. McKinley has sent the sultan his first contribution from the United States and the sultan has in return recognized our flag. It might occur to some good people that this is a violation of that provision in the federal constitution which prohibits slavery in the dominions of the United States and also of that statute known as the Edmunds act which prohibits polygamous marriages, but a little thing like the constitution must not be allowed to stand in the way of our acquiring such a desirable citizen as the sultan of Sulu. It will give opportunity for some of our millionnaire young women to marry into the nobility without going outside our own dominions.

Major Hudson, the new editor of the Topeka Capital, was editor of that paper in 1891. At that time the farmers of Kansas were heels over head in debt, and the sheriffs were selling hundreds of farms for foreclosure, at each term of court. Maj. Hudson wrote to every county clerk in the state, asking him how many mortgages had been released in the preceding three months, and the amount. He then heraled to the world that Kansas farmers had paid millions of dollars of debt. In Barber county about \$80,000 of indebtedness had been cancelled, but only one farmer had paid any money, and that was \$500. The balance of the \$80,000 was cancelled by the sheriff, who had sold out the farms and homes. This was given forth to the world as proof of the wonderful prosperity of the state. A "prosperity" item will never lose anything by passing through the hands of Major Hudson. The republican party has many such brilliant financiers.

The Battle of Lone Jack. The morning of Saturday, August 16, 1862, was hot, dry and cloudless. Upon the streets of Lone Jack and the roads leading thereto the day lay deep and heavy, made so by multitudes of uneasy hurrying feet. The war was in full headway in the southeastern states; here it had just begun, says the Kansas City Star. Federal soldiers occupied most of the larger towns. Only the night before a strong detachment had entered Lone Jack and camped on the public square. They had come from Lexington and faced they would meet no formidable opposition. Trouble, however, was in the air. The country was full of rebels. They were recruiting in Salsilla, and large bodies had collected at several points a few miles away. Though mostly raw and poorly equipped, they were full of courage and "pulling for a fight." They were armed with hunting rifles and such miscellaneous weapons as were common to farmers and hunters. Every man was a dead shot, and had cracked the skull of many a squirrel in the top of the tallest oaks and hickories that grew in the creek bottoms. These men were fresh and their cause had not yet been darkened by any serious reverse. At 1 o'clock the morning of the 16th, they left their camp in the hills and hastened swiftly and silently toward Lone Jack. As daylight broke over the broad prairie they found themselves a mile from town and heard the federal reveille. The country immediately around the village was full of tall corn and rank weeds. The rebels arrived within shooting distance undiscovered. While the unsuspecting federal soldiers were feeding their horses and preparing their own breakfast they were thrown into consternation by a deadly volley from an enemy concealed by the hedges. The slaughter was terrible, and for a while the union forces were dismayed. Discipline soon prevailed, however, and they returned the rude greeting in solidly fanning. The federal fought desperately, but

they were in the open, at a great disadvantage. The guerrillas, hidden from sight, and in comparative safety, could pick them off like rabbits. Men could not pick off the cavalry horses as fast as they could climb on. The federal artillery added its deep roar to the rattle of musketry. But all in vain. Finding it sheer folly to stand their ground and be shot down, the men in blue took refuge in the few houses that made up the little town. Every building became a fort. One was a blacksmith shop with small high windows like portholes. Every federal head that took aim through these windows simply invited certain death from the rebel sharpshooters. The shop was captured, re-captured and captured again. Of the twenty dead men carried out of it after the battle, sixteen were shot through the head—an eloquent proof of Western Missouri marksmanship. One of the principal buildings was a large hotel of which Mr. Bart Cave was proprietor. The federal defended it desperately, but the confederates succeeded in setting fire to it. The soldiers stood their ground for a time, but Mr. Cave and family fled through the storm of bullets to the tall weeds in a field near by. They reached the place unharmed, but Mrs. Cave, rising to nurse her babe, was struck in the breast by a stray bullet, and died a few days later. Several dead bodies were burned in the hotel. The battle raged with great fury for several hours, and the losses were terrible. Perhaps 150 men were killed and several hundred wounded. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon both sides were willing to quit. The federalists seem to have gotten the worst of it, for they sounded the retreat and drew off toward Lexington. The rebel victory had been dearly bought, however, and they did not make more than a show of pursuit. The bodies of the dead looked more like colored men than whites, so begrimed were they with dust and powder smoke. Considering the comparatively small number of men engaged on both sides, this was one of the most desperate and deadly conflicts of the entire war.

John Greer's Model Farm. The Hignineville Jeffersonian of July 25, published the following fine description of a Lafayette county model farm. There are others, but we have been waiting several weeks for a chance to reproduce this article. About sixteen years ago John P. Greer bought the old Winkler farm, lying about three miles from Louisville, and eight miles almost due south of this city. With the assistance of his natural advantages he has made it one of the finest farms in the state. It is a revelation and a pleasure to go over it. It contains today two hundred and eighty-five acres. Mr. Greer having bought adjoining land, and is stocked with one of the finest herds of Jolly Angus cattle in the United States. He has eighty-five head in the herd and about every one looks like a perfect individual. Sixty-eight head are bred, so it will be seen that Mr. Greer is in the business on a good, big scale. Mr. Greer's model farm is not named, he having thus far been unable to make a selection. If he will accept a suggestion from the representative of the Jeffersonian who lately enjoyed his hospitality it would be that he call this matter to his estimable wife. We are confident that it would then be happily named.

While from a stockman's view Mr. Greer's farm is a delight and a model it is not in this light that it left its most pleasing impression upon us. It is from the point of an old country home, surrounded and supplied with all the modern conveniences that it left in our mind its most pleasing impression. It faces the east and sets back from the road about a quarter of a mile. On the south there is also an entrance from the road with a quarter of a mile of pasture between the yard is filled with forty or fifty sugar maple shade trees, that must be somewhere near fifty years of age, and they are not crowded. This lawn is unquestionably the finest one we ever saw. The house is a large nine roomed frame and is filled with convenient halls. All the rooms are big and have high ceilings that are the delight of the housewife. The dining room is twelve by eighteen feet. The bath room is on the first floor and very convenient.

Mr. Greer has on his farm two remarkable springs. Each one seems inexhaustible. One has arranged conveniently, and in dry times it is at the service of the community. From the house he built water works for his farm. It has a regular flow of about an inch and a half stream. At this spring he has made a large reservoir and over this placed a windmill. At the rear of his residence he has a large tank which holds 200 barrels of water and which is so arranged that when the tank is full the mill is thrown out of gear. From this tank he has hot and cold water running to all parts of his house, to the bath room and to a large cellar under the house which is about twelve by sixteen feet and where all the laundry, putting up of meat, and work of this kind is done.

Mr. Greer has been married sixteen years. His wife is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Youngs, who live on an adjoining farm, and is a sister of Thomas Youngs of this city. They have five children, two boys and three girls. The youngest is a curly haired little fellow of two years, and the eldest, Miss Ella, is fifteen. Mr. Greer has four fine driving horses, they are fast and stylish, and his daughter, Miss Ella, drives any one of them to a buggy and hunts young rabbits in the lanes around the farm.

With all the pleasure and luxury of such a model farm, Mr. Greer has also made it profitable. He owns a farm of one hundred and forty-five acres near the Mock school house. He is clear-headed, judicious, and a man of good judgment, pleasant, courteous, and exceedingly hospitable. Give Lafayette county a number of farms such as Mr. Greer has made of this one, and they will make for us a reputation that will rival the blue grass region of Kentucky.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

The Body of M. R. Marksbury Found Near Corder.

Wednesday Mr. Vivion received word that a man had been murdered near Corder. He immediately went down to investigate, but he would give no information. The following account is from the Jeffersonian:

The body of M. R. Marksbury was found early Wednesday morning two miles east of Corder, by the side of the Chicago & Alton railroad track, with a bullet hole through his heart.

Evidently he was murdered, but by whom and for what is not plain. It could not have been for his money, because on his person was \$4.35, which, from the story of his friends who last saw him alive, was about the amount he left Slater with Tuesday night. His body was found by the Corder section hands, although the fact of a dead man being in that vicinity was first reported from Alma by the night watchman of the railroad bridge close to where he was lying. The railroad men were sent to look for him at this point, and have recently been watching a night watchman here. He saw the body but did not go close to it. It is evident that Marksbury was making a desperate struggle for his life when shot. His remains show that at least three shots were fired, two of which were close as to powder burn the chest. The shot that went through his heart was evidently fired last, and from a farther distance away, as his person or clothing shows no traces of powder burn. This shot ranges downward and must have been fired from above him or when he was crouching down, possibly on his knees.

There are cuts on the left side of his head, showing that he was struck with some sharp edged weapon. He fell from the train, striking on the right side of his face and hand.

Marksbury was evidently a fine looking man, over six feet one inch in height, about twenty-four years of age, and weighed 180 pounds. He was identified Wednesday by C. H. Tucker, a tailor, and James A. Metcalf, a farmer and stockman, both of Slater. The latter gentleman Marksbury had worked for on a farm near Slater for about eighteen months. They say that he has been in Saline county off and on for about five years, and bears an excellent reputation for steadiness, honesty and sobriety. He was going to Kansas City expecting to get a position with the Bradley-Wheeler Implement Company, for whom he had been working on different occasions. He had told them he was going to ride on a freight train with a train crew whom he knew. Up to this date it has not been possible to learn the exact train he left Slater on. Before leaving Slater he paid a merchant a five dollar debt. When he left Mr. Metcalf previous to this he had about fifty dollars. It was known that he bought a pair of overalls to put on over his good clothing, consequently he must not have lost any money, as \$4.35 was taken from his pockets at Slater. He was well dressed and took with him from Slater a valise and a pistol. The pistol had been in the store of Mr. Tucker at Slater for nearly a year, and they deny that he ever carried it. He said he was going to pawn it for what he could get for it upon reaching the city. His hat was not found, neither was his valise or pistol.

Coroner Mann, Prosecuting Attorney Vivion and Sheriff Falkenberg were notified Wednesday morning. They went to Corder in the afternoon and examined the inquest, examining general and returned to Lexington next Saturday. Thomas Marksbury, a cousin of Kansas City, came down on the evening train and took charge of the body. It was embalmed and taken to Kansas City this morning. It will probably be sent to his father at Williamsport, Ky., who is a wealthy and prosperous farmer. The deceased has a brother in Sedalia, a sister in Knox City, and two cousins in Kansas City. His father and mother are both living.

His cousin, Thomas Marksbury, of Kansas City, who took charge of his body, says that no expense will be spared to unravel the mystery. This is the third violent death at this point within the last three years, and the citizens of Corder are considerably worked up.

The inquest was held at Corder next Saturday, when they hope something will be developed toward the clearing of the shroud of mystery in the case.

FOUND DEAD AT CORDER. The body of a man, whose name is not known, was found in the road near Corder, Mo., on Wednesday morning.

Information was received at police headquarters yesterday concerning the mysterious death of Corder, Mo., of which the following is relation to the deceased:

The body was found in the road near Corder last Monday. He had been shot, but whether it is a case of murder, suicide or accidental death has not been determined.

Marksbury lived at 1234 Penn street and worked for Bradley, Wheeler & Co., an implement house in the west bottoms. Last Saturday he went to Slater, Mo., to sell a buggy, and nothing was known here concerning his movements until the report of his death was received. If he was murdered robbery was not the motive, as \$5 was found in his pockets.

Marksbury had lived in Kansas City since the first of the year. He was 25 years old and single. His parents live in Williamsport, Ky. Friends of the dead man called at police headquarters last night, but the local police knew nothing concerning the case beside a bare report received from the corner of Lafayette county, telling of the finding of the body.

An Unsubscribed Paupers. Mississippi Valley Democrat, August 31. All the literature of the crime of 1873, nothing is worth as much as Bronson C. Keeler's pauper, fixing as it does, the fact that a United States senator, John Sherman, in acting as Rothschild's agent in perpetrating the crime, used tactics such as to put him on a level with a three card monte dealer and below the average professional gambler. He has been trying to get his physical strength enough and to get time enough to point out that pretended silver papers are telling us that the tariff is the mother of the trust! Why then did we not have trusts before complete demonetization and in the long life of tariff that is behind us? Those papers want to keep us from attacking the real enemy. World prices depend on the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation and not on the tariff. Mr. Keeler has stated the question so clearly that I will not repeat it. I will, however, say many times before, quote him, Mr. Keeler in 1855 said in substance, remove the cause, don't fight effects. Trusts are not alone business affairs; they are a political conspiracy for franchising the farmer. The manufacturer was one of the first and greatest

sufferers from demonetization. He should and did naturally oppose it. But the Rothschild ring said, "Do as we do; combine and rob." Now this is the situation: the factory owners must get in a trust and "hold up" the consumers, and vote the republican (un-republican) ticket. The laborer is working for his wages and the trusts get rid of their crown of thorns and crucifixion. (Those thrown out by consolidation get in the road, fall from car trucks and are run over or die of hunger and exposure.) Large sales and wide distributions of trust stocks bring in more voters from self-interest. The farmer must raise and sell twice as much as before to pay the high prices—the railroad charge him the same rates per hundred or ton, and so we have "largely increased railroad earnings"—a sign of "prosperity." As the German farmer on the Rhine, who has a picture of the priest, the noble, the soldier and all the other "six conditions" living on him, and says, "Now God have mercy on me if I must support these six," so may our farmers say. In Washington's farwell address he warned against party slavery, but though common sense alone would drive every farmer out of the un-republican trust-making party, party slavery will keep some of them in. Trusts will raise the price of everything the farmer buys, and demonetization lower the price of everything he sells. Every railroad company, every trust-factory employee, all the bank-slave merchants, all the trust-stock owners will vote the un-republican ticket. But the farmers could down them all if they would unite. "Unite or Die" our Revolutionary fathers chose for their motto. The un-republican party in its platform declares against trusts. It is in favor of remembering silver. McKinley was elected on the latter platform. Unanswerable Mr. Keeler has only one vote. GEO. WILSON, Lexington, Mo.

PERSONAL.

Miss Birdie Martin, of Elm Mo., is visiting Mrs. H. W. Winsor.

Miss Allie Eagle is visiting relatives and friends in Kansas City.

Mrs. Bacon, who lives in the Wentworth flats, has been quite sick during the week.

Mr. W. S. Epperson, an old resident of this city, was here on business last Saturday.

Mr. E. J. Starke spent this week in Sedalia, visiting his brother, and attending the street fair.

Miss Grace and W. P. Aall were registered at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, September 7th.

Mrs. V. J. Willett, of Harrisonville, has been visiting this week with the family of her father, Rev. C. Ryland.

Miss Fannie Sawyer went to Kansas City Wednesday, to act as bridesmaid for one of her young lady friends.

Mrs. John McFadin, who went to New Mexico three weeks ago, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Walmsley, got home Thursday.

Miss Mollie Chestnut has gone to Kansas City for treatment at the Scotts hospital. She has been quite sick all summer.

Mrs. J. S. Cash, of DeQuen, Arkansas, visited relatives and friends in the city a few days this week and left for Windsor, Mo., this morning.

Mr. Ed. Venable, who has been taking a lay-off for five or six weeks, and rusticing in Kansas and Arkansas, got home Monday night.

Mrs. Dora Bates has returned to her home at Harrisonville. Her mother, Mrs. A. T. Kirby, went with her, and will make a protracted visit.

Mr. J. S. Hudson, of Nevada, Mo., called on Monday. He was on his way home from a visit to the family of Mr. J. J. Kinlos, near Wellington.

Mr. Emile Chastain, who is in Saturday night, and who has been visiting for some weeks, they all left for St. Louis Monday morning.

Mr. David Keller, who has been attending school in Chicago for the past year, came home the other day to visit his parents for a time before entering school this fall.

Mr. David Keller, who has been attending the Northwestern University of Chicago, came home Monday on a visit. His sister, Mrs. Epstein of Parkersburg, West Virginia, reached here the same day.

Mrs. E. N. Hopkins has been spending some weeks with her sister, Mrs. R. J. Wilson, near Holton, Kansas, who has been seriously sick. Mrs. Hyde left her the first of the week to make a visit to her daughters.

Blackburn Record: Jesse Edwards returned Saturday morning from Lexington, where he had visited relatives and friends for several weeks. Mr. Edwards accompanied him home, and is visiting Miss Kittie Edwards.

Mrs. Jennie McIntire, formerly of Korea Springs, Arkansas, has returned to Lexington, on Highway street, and will remain here to spend the winter. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Helen, and is one of our citizens.

Miss Maude, to one of our citizens, will give her to her music, in which she is already proficient. We welcome her to our city.

Mr. George Gray, of the editorial staff of the Independent, of Kansas City, came down last Sunday morning, and spent the day here. George is a very bright young man, and is very popular with everybody—especially with the ladies. He claims that he accompanied some ladies to the train, and they kidnapped him, brought him here and turned him loose. This may be so, and if it is, it is the only evidence we have of his being a "kid."

He has been a bustling newspaper man for a number of years, and we thought his experience in New York and Kansas City would put him up to all sorts of tricks. However, he seemed to enjoy the sensation of being kidnapped.

Miss Lizzie Groves has gotten home from her visit to California. She was taken sick last October, and for months it was a struggle for life. On the fourth of July she was put on the train and started to California, with the chances about equal between reaching that state alive or dead. She weighed 90 pounds when she left Lexington, and she gained on the 23 day of September, weighing 140 pounds, and the day before she left California she walked two and a half miles to a mountain, then climbed to the top, then down, and then back to the hotel. Some of her latest friends told her not to know her when she got home. She expects to visit Lexington soon, and her many friends will rejoice at her restoration to health.

Miss Ella Nickell is spending the week at Sedalia.

Mrs. George W. Bates is visiting relatives at Clinton and Windsor.

Mrs. Lewis Seale has returned from her visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Parker, at Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. C. C. Wallace received a search yesterday from her lawyer, Mr. W. C. Van Hoy, of Washington, D. C. It had been cooked.

Mrs. M. D. Wilson was visiting relatives at Sedalia, this week. She was chosen as one of the judges, with Mrs. Gov. Stephens, to judge the flower parade. But Mrs. Wilson came home Thursday, and did not act.

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hoods' Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives you rich blood, good appetite, steady nerve.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

August Flower.

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Hoston, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling other positions, where headach and general bad feeling from irregular habits exist that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for four stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free of charge. W. B. Loomis & Co., 110 N. 3rd St., Lexington, Mo., and Dr. J. A. Mann, Wellington, Mo.

Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

3-25-11

HELP ME FORGET.

BY C. M. BRIDLE.

Oh! that I could forget the past, its pain and sorrow deep; Oh! that I could close mine eyes to them, could I but cease to weep. Over bright hopes crushed and dreams dissipated, Methinks my life would then be well.

Teach me, dear Lord, then, to forget, Guide thou my steps aright, Be with me as a cloud by day, As shining fire by night. "Lord God of hosts, He with me yet, Help me forget, Help me forget."

The world knows not my pain or grief, None but thou dost know, Of tears and pain, of burdened heart, For to none but Thee I go. Then "Lord of hosts, Help me forget, Help me forget."

Dear Lord, I come to thee tonight, I pray thee, show thy face, Flood thou my lonely soul with light, And fill me with thy grace. Be with me, then, Oh! "Lord of hosts, I must forget, I must forget."

Unless thou dost, this world to me Will dark and darker grow, As through its path I lonely roam, And seek for peace I do not know. And then, Oh! Lord, "Thou 'Lord of hosts, Help me forget, Help me forget."

Our friend Zeigle seems anxious to forget something. If his past experience of bucking against the Buckleford buzzard is so very unpleasant, and if he has learned wisdom by experience, we hope his future may be so bright that he will be able to forget the past. We were inclined to read the riot act to our handsome young friend, but as he prays for the waters of Lethe to flow over him, we cannot have the heart to say anything to hurt his feelings.

There is a possibility that Kentucky will again elect a republican governor. There is a possibility that Ohio will elect a democratic governor. The mistakes of the former event would be greatly palliated by the latter.

Kansas City's Great Autumn Season of Festivities.

It begins on Thursday, September 28, by the opening of the big Street Exposition and Oriental Midway. This Exposition continues without let-up until Saturday night, October 7th. It will be open every day from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock at night, except Sunday, October 1st. Monday night, October 2nd, Epperson's Megaphone Minstrels will play their wonderful production in Convention Hall. Tuesday night will be the annual parade of Pallas Athene and her loyal friends of Pallas. Wednesday night will be the Festival of Pallas Hall in Convention Hall. Thursday afternoon the Karnival Krewe's ludicrous and fun-producing parade will be given by King Ki Ki and his cohorts. Thursday night Epperson's Minstrels will give a new and unique production in Convention Hall. Friday night will be the Grand Masque Karnival Ball in Convention Hall, by King Ki Ki and his Karnival Krewe of Karnival. Saturday night the Karnival Krewe of Karnival will give a grand and magnificent entertainment to be given in Convention Hall by the Karnival Krewe.

The great Street Exposition and Midway runs all this time from one o'clock in the afternoon until eleven o'clock at night, except Sunday, October 1st.

There will be a grand concert every afternoon and evening in the Exposition. President Diaz, of Mexico, has been invited to be present at the festivities. The big Spanish cannon, captured near Manila by the American soldiers, recently sent to Kansas City, will be on exhibition, and there will be hundreds of other things of as much interest.

This will be the greatest Karnival season in the history of the West. Half fare excursion rates have been secured on all railroads for the entire time of exposition. Many other great attractions in addition to the above are being arranged for by the Karnival Krewe.

THE NEW WAY.

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after the "cal" examination" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of women silent about their suffering. Their introduction of the new method of treatment, the use of the "M. E. LEE'S Wine of Cardui," has brought relief to thousands of women. The new method of treatment, the use of the "M. E. LEE'S Wine of Cardui," has brought relief to thousands of women. The new method of treatment, the use of the "M. E. LEE'S Wine of Cardui," has brought relief to thousands of women.

Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple use of the "M. E. LEE'S Wine of Cardui" has brought relief to thousands of women. The new method of treatment, the use of the "M. E. LEE'S Wine of Cardui," has brought relief to thousands of women.

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